

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Page 6, line 15 to page 7, line 2:

The processor 36 is connected via a sense voltage circuit 39 to three interface circuits 40 each for connection to one of the SCRs 32. Particularly, the interface circuits 40 comprise snubber circuits for driving the SCRs 32. The sense voltage circuit 39 senses line voltage and motor terminal voltage. Particularly, the sense voltage circuit 39 measures the line (L1, L2, L3) ~~(L2, L2, L3)~~ voltages and the motor terminal (T1, T2, T3) voltages relative to its own internally generated neutral in a conventional manner. A current transformer 42 senses current of each of the SCRs 32 and is connected to a current sense circuit 44. Other types of current sensors could be used. The current sense circuit 44 is also connected to the processor 36.

Page 8, lines 4-14:

The processor 36 of Fig. 2 operates in accordance with a control program for controlling operation of the SCRs 32. Particularly, each SCR 32 is conventionally controlled to satisfy voltage and current requirements. This is done by altering the firing angle of the SCRs 32. As is conventional, the firing angle  $[[52]]$  is controlled by the processor 36 to satisfy operating requirements. During start mode, the processor 36 ramps the current up by gradually advancing the firing angle  $[[52]]$  in a time determined to satisfy preselect acceleration time and acceleration torque values up to a select starting current limit setting value. By adjusting the

delay in firing the SCRs 32, the processor 36 can maintain this level. As the motor speed increases, the current begins to decrease. The processor 36 continually increases the voltage to offset the reduction in current. This maintains a constant current at the setting of the starting current limit switch. Subsequently during a run mode the control circuit 34 applies full voltage to the motor.

Page 10, lines 3-7:

Referring to Fig. 4 [[5]], a flow diagram illustrates the program for the fault contactor detection module 54. The module 54 is implemented at power up or each time the fault contactor has been de-energized, referred to herein as an off mode. As will be apparent, the motor start operation includes conventional programming for basic operations. These programs are conventional in nature and are not discussed in detail herein.